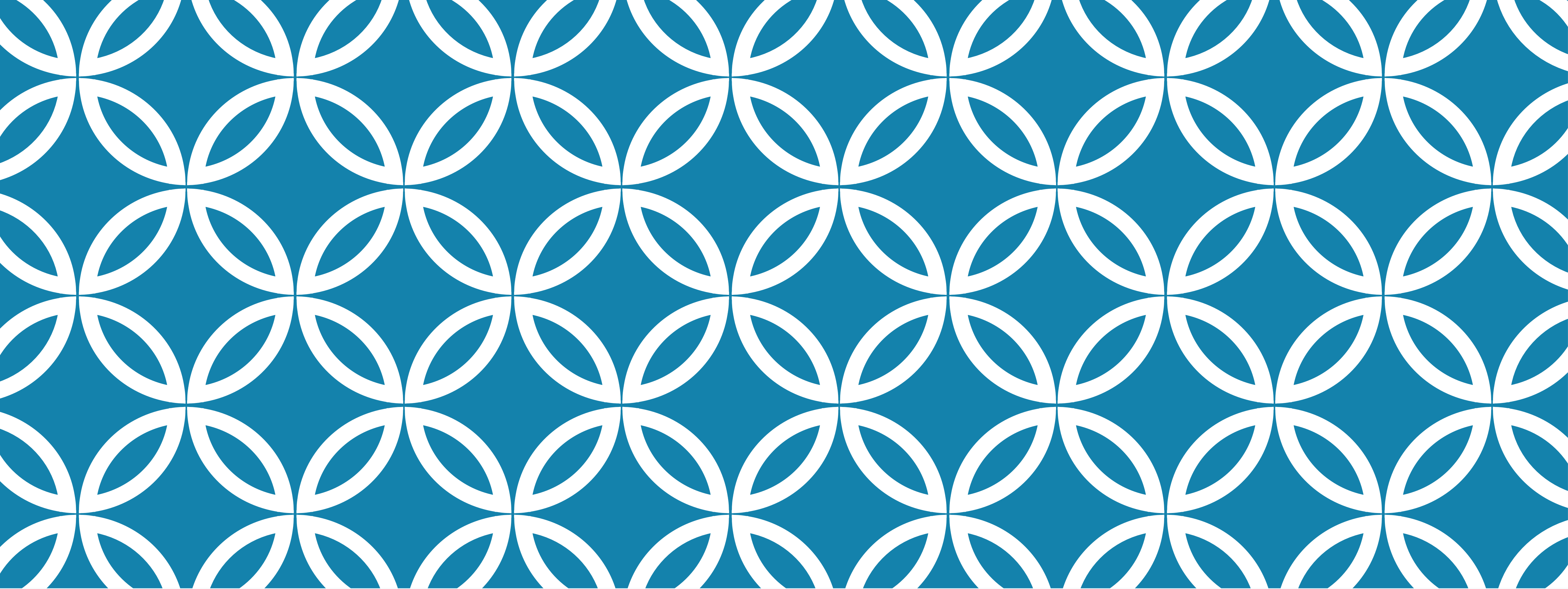


THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON HISTORICAL PALACE

Nawaf Saad Al mulhem
1846574

INTRODUCTION

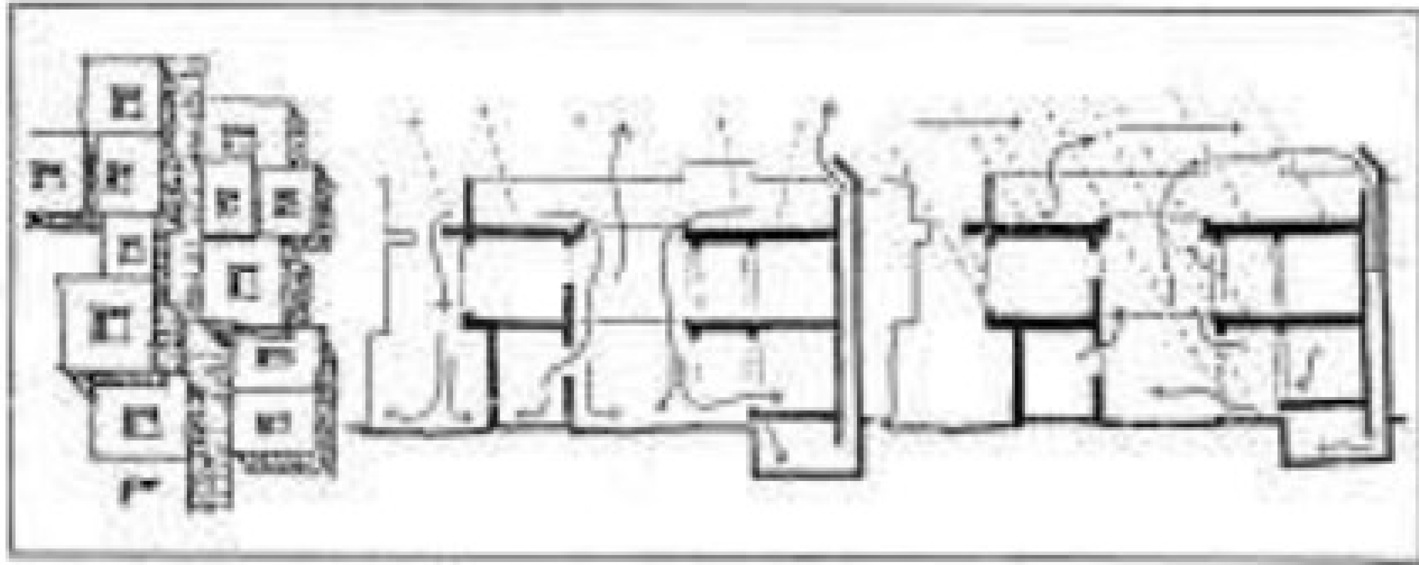
Climate changes on the surface of the earth go back to the time of the Industrial Revolution, when contemporary modern technologies began by defining a comprehensive system in building and controlling the climate, Therefore, the architect must find appropriate solutions to provide thermal comfort to citizens by using environmental solutions and drawing lessons learned from traditional architecture that is still rich in urban foundations and standards that succeeded in controlling and controlling in order to .obtain thermal and climatic comfort in its buildings

DESIGN IN HOT CLIMATES

The problem of climate control and creating a suitable atmosphere for human life is ancient since God Almighty created human. He has ensured that his construction of the shelter includes two main elements: protection from the climate and the attempt to create an .internal atmosphere suitable for his comfort

An era to achieve this goal, so we find that the traditional dwelling in any climatic region is often the accumulation of many years' experiences that may reach centuries of attempts to reach the ideal in its design and formation both environmentally and in a .beautiful architectural way

DESIGN IN HOT CLIMATES



This design supports the flow of air between the parts of the area, and we notice the holes in the top of each house in order for light and air to enter the homes

TRADITIONAL HOUSE OF NAJD

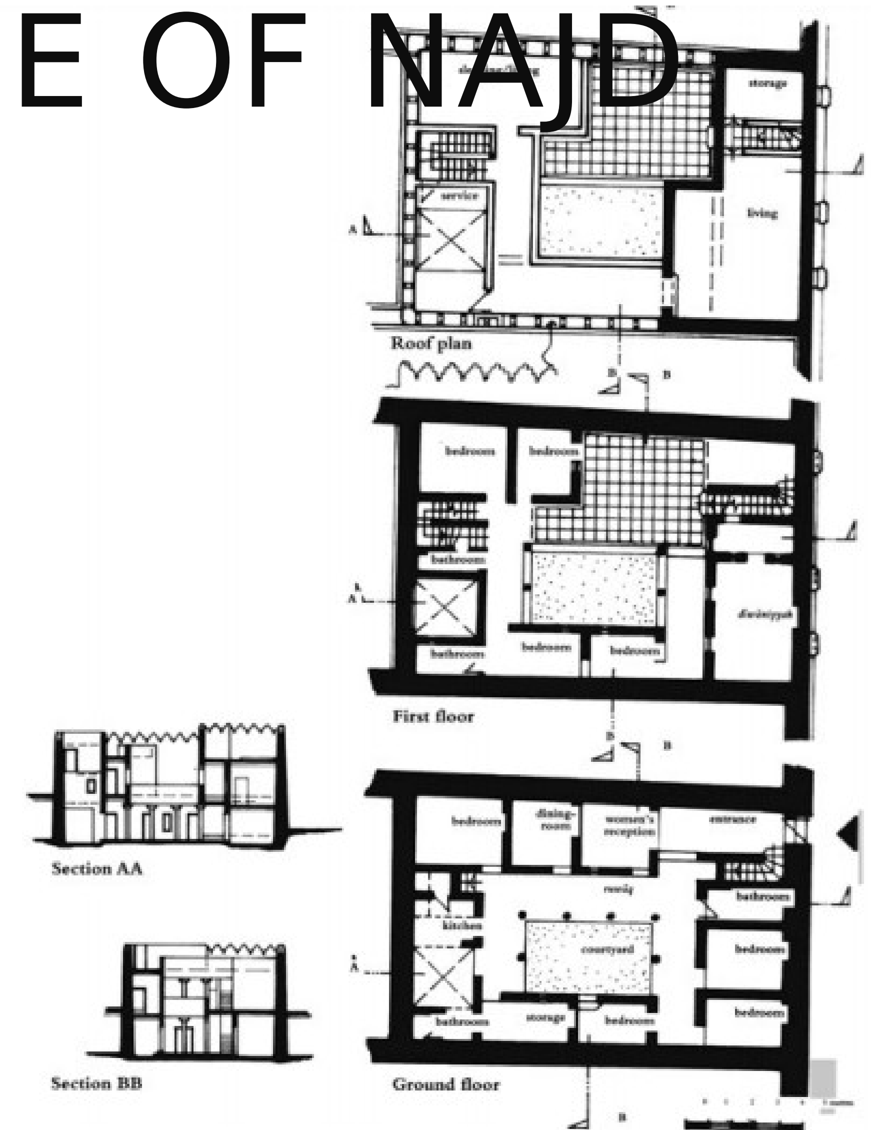
The traditional house of Najd consists of two zones, one for the family or private and the other is public or for

male visitors due to local customs of privacy. The family or females’ section begins with an entrance or small lobby

from a narrow alley or cul-de-sac. This lobby leads to a 1.5-m-wide arcade around the courtyard, which is considered

the social and climatic core of the house and major source of light and ventilation. The Qubat al-Ailah (family dome)

is the most used space, almost like the living room of today. It is large with a high ceiling. One of its sides is



TRADITIONAL HOUSE OF NAJD

On this ground floor there are also one or more rooms used by relatives

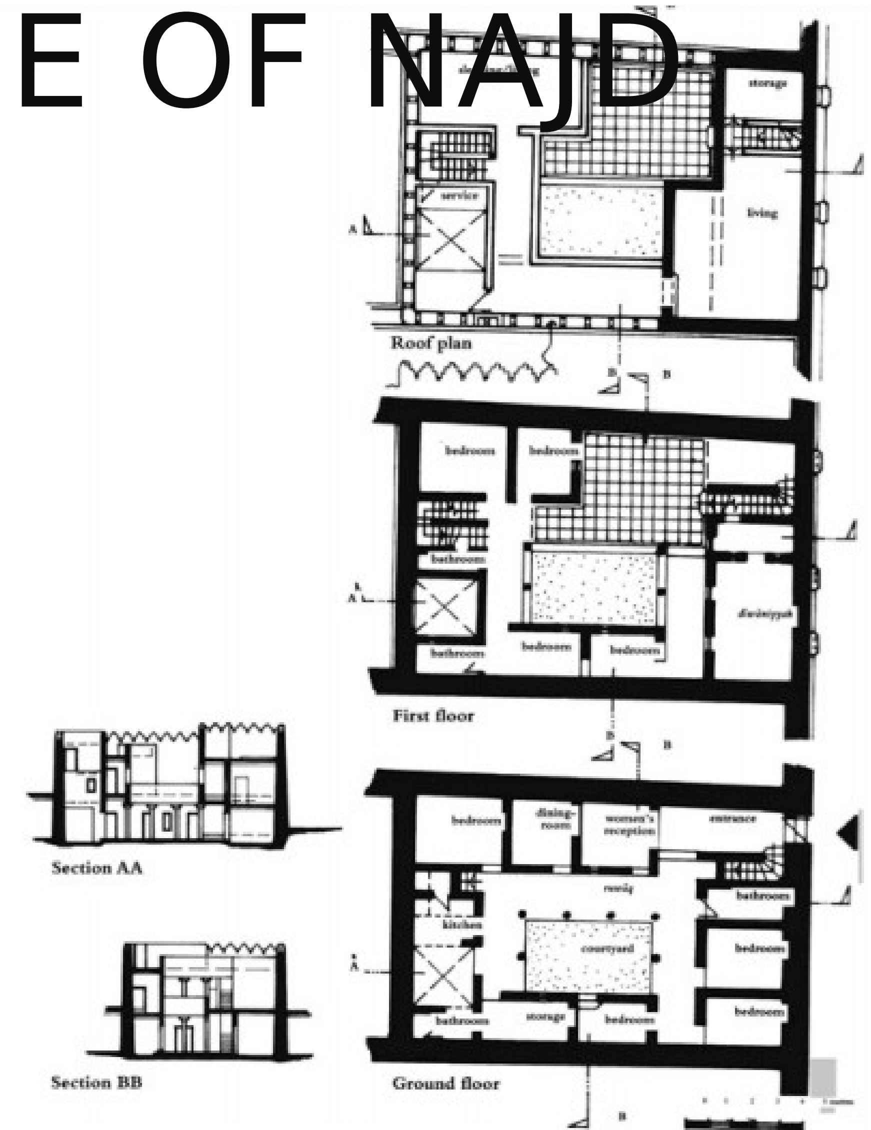
for sleeping. However, the major bedrooms are on the upper floor and called al-Rawashin. Usually isolated from

The rest of the rooms due to the smoke and smell associated with its function, the kitchen features a high ceiling

with many openings for ventilation. Sometime a large opening exists in the ceiling for more ventilation .(Figure 4)

Some Najdi houses include a basement or an underground space called al-Khalwah. While the upper floor

consists of bedrooms and other family or multi-use



THANK YOU